

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851)

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第六期九月一十三號

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1905.

三拜禮

日四月十癸曆舊

120 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$10,000,000
STEELING RESERVE.....\$10,000,000
SILVER RESERVE.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROFIT.....\$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
H. A. W. SLADE, Esq., Chairman.
A. HADY, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. C. W. DICKSON, Esq.
E. GOATS, Esq.
G. H. MEDHURST, Esq.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
F. SELLIGER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
HONGKONG—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
SHANGHAI—H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [22]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS is allowed at 3 1/2 per Cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per Cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1905. [23]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank),
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, S. Bleichroeder, Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Bank fuer Handel und Industrie, Robert Wartheimer & Co., Mendelssohn & Co., M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Jacob S. H. Stern, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln, Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT, DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be obtained on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1905. [24]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1850.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP....." 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED....." 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND....." 9,940,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO, HONOLULU, NAGASAKI, SHANGHAI, LYONS, NEWCHANG, SAN FRANCISCO, MUKDEN, HAMBURG, PORT ARTHUR, TIENTSIN, DALNY, PEKING, TAILING, KOBE, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD. PARIS: BANK, LD. THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 6 months at 3 1/2 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 3 months at 3 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1 month at 2 1/2 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1 week at 2 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1 day at 1 1/2 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1 hour at 1 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1 minute at 1/2 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1 second at 1/4 per Cent.

On fixed deposits for 1/1000 of a second at 1/1000 per Cent.

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On fixed deposits for 1/1000 of a second at 1/1000 per Cent.

Ships.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	COROMANDEL	About 5th October	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c.	NUBIA	October 7th, Noon	See Special Advertisement.
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	POONA	About 15th October	Freight only.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	PERA	About 25th October	Freight only.

For Further Particulars, apply to

L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.
NOW SHOWING
NEWEST AUTUMN NOVELTIES

SILK NECKWEAR.
LINCOLN & BENNETT'S
CELEBRATED HATS.

TWEED GOLF & MOTOR CAPS.
A LARGE VARIETY OF
WALKING STICKS.

LEATHER LEGGINGS.
NEW STYLES AND CLOTHS
IN
RAINCOATS.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR
DRESS WEAR.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1905. [34]

TURKISH CIGARETTES.

JOHN PETRINO & Co.

GRAND FORMAT.....Per Tin of 50 \$1.75
GOLD TIPPED....." 50 1.60
STAR OF INDIA....." 100 2.75
PRINCESS....." 100 2.20



Telephone

SOLE AGENTS:

No. 75. CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.,
15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1905.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF MEMBERS of the above Club will be held in the CITY HALL, on SATURDAY, the 14th October, 1905, at 12.15 P.M.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1905. [35]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY will be held at its Head Office, No. 1, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 10th October, 1905, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statements of Account for the year 1904 and for the half-year ending 30th June, 1905, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 9th October to the 10th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. J. SAUNDERS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1905. [36]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned at 12 o'clock (Noon), on FRIDAY, the 20th proximo.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 20th proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office, Limited.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1905. [37]

L. O. S. T.

A LARGE, CURLY-HAIRED, DARK-GREY, AIREDALE TERRIER

Intimation.

**WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.**

**"ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS,"**

Des Vaux Road.

**COMPLETE
HOUSE
FURNISHERS.**

**HOTELS,
CLUBS
and
PUBLIC
INSTITUTIONS**
furnished throughout.

ESTIMATES FREE

We hold an exception-
ally fine Stock
of
**BRITISH
and
FOREIGN-MADE
CARPETS**
of
NEWEST DESIGNS
and
COLOURINGS.

Please inspect our
Windows.

Experienced men sent to
take measurements.

**NO EXTRA CHARGE
FOR MAKING-UP
FITTING
AND
LAYING CARPETS.**

**Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,
HONGKONG.**

Hongkong, 30th September, 1905.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell, by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-MORROW,
the 5th October, 1905, at 2.30 P.M., at their
Sales Room, No. 3, Des Vaux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,
**SUNDY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**
Comprising—
**TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BE-
VELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP WASH-
STANDS, TOILET SETS, VIENNA
CHAIRS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION
DINING TABLE, SINGLE IRON BED-
STEADS, TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARDS and
DINING WAGGONS with BEVELLED
GLASS, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P.
WARE, PICTURES, CURTAINS, &c.,
&c., &c.**

ALSO
2 LARGE IRON SAFES.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUQU,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1905. [985]

Entertainment.

HONGKONG BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
on the
VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND,
(Near Tramway Station).
Kindly lent for this occasion,
ON
SATURDAY, 7th October, 1905, at 9.15 P.M.

Tickets ... \$3 and \$1.
Can be obtained from the Volunteer Band
Quarters, near the Hongkong Club, or from
the Committee of the
Hongkong Benevolent Society.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1905. [950]

Insurance.

**NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.**

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are prepared to accept First
Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at
CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong 28th May, 1895. [152]

Hotels.

**THE ORIENTAL HOTEL,
MACAO.**

THE above Hotel situated on the PRAYA
GRANDE, will be opened on SATUR-
DAY, 2nd September, under the Management
of J. SANTOS, late of Macao Hotel.

There is splendid accommodation for Visitor-
the Rooms being the largest and lightest in the
Colony. The BILLIARD TABLE which has
been purchased from the Hon. Wei Yek is the
best in the Far East, and is practically new.

SPRINGS and WINES of the best quality.

CUISINE—Excellent.
For Terms, &c., apply to—
Macao, 28th August 1905. [380]

**OCCIDENTAL
HOTEL.**

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS

TO ORDER IN

EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1904. [127]

For Sale.

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,
and any other Chemicals.

Price \$1.50 per case of 24 bottles (quarts)
or 6 doz. pints.

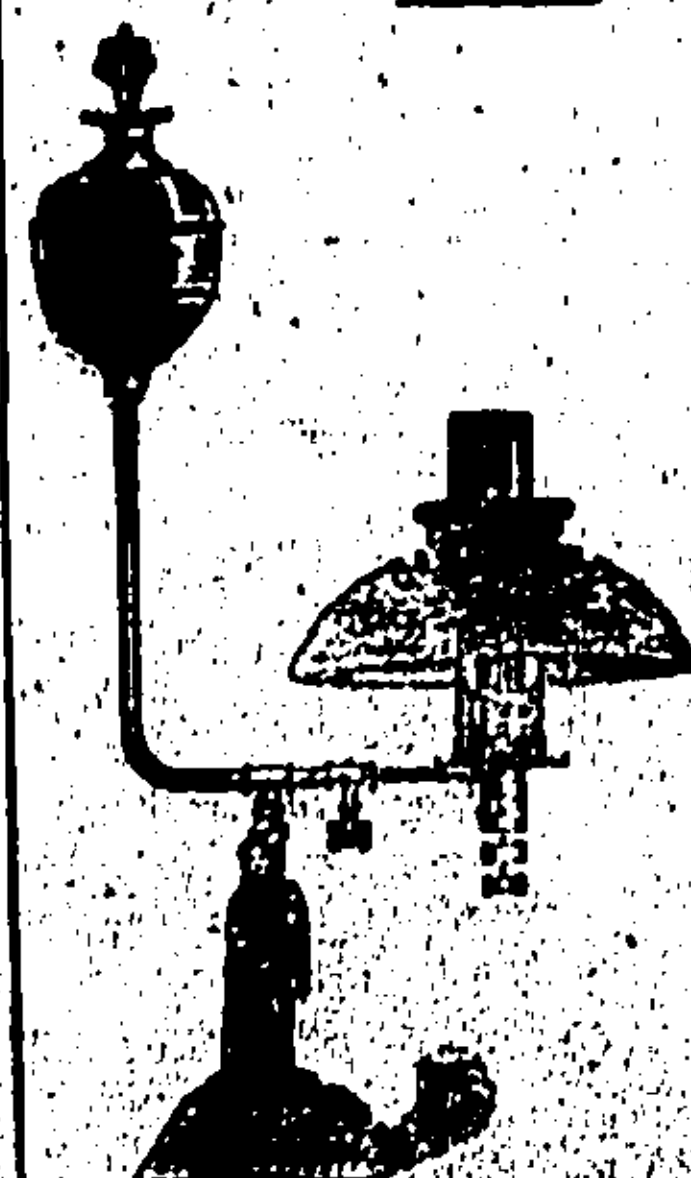
Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong 10th January, 1905. [127]

FOR SALE.



**INCANDESCENT
LAMP.**
Gasoline
Lamp of all
descriptions
from the best
makers.

Incandescent
Lamps, &c., for
Gasoline and
Gas Lamps at
the most
moderate
prices.

Lamps fixed
up for Buyers
free of charge.

Naphtha of
the best kind
kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,
55, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1904. [116]

ATTEMPTS TO KILL RULERS.

The present Emperor of Austria has twice
escaped the assassin's hand—once in 1882,
when the soldier Overdank suffered the extreme
penalty of the law, and once, on February 10,
1883, when, walking on the ramparts of Vienna,
he was stabbed from behind by the Hungarian
Liberty and severely wounded in the head.

Twice as it is tragic and was the life of King
Humbar of Italy attempted, the first time being
at Naples, in 1878, when a cook called Giovanni
Passanante approached the King's carriage
with the apparent intention of presenting a
petition. He held a small dagger in his left hand,
and, as the monarch leaned forward, struck at
him through it with a dagger. His majesty
promptly bit the would-be regicide across the
head with his sheathed sword, and the Premier,
Signor Cairoli, throwing himself in front of his
master to intercept a second stroke, was slightly
wounded.

William I of Germany, three times narrowly
escaped assassination. In 1867, while out
walking, he was fired at from behind by Oscar
Bekker, the bullet inflicting a slight wound in
his neck, and in May, 1878, he was the object
of one Hodel's cowardly attack. Three weeks
later Dr. Karl Nobiling, a professor of philology,
fired at his Emperor with a double-barrelled
gun, loaded with shot, from a shop window
overlooking the Unter den Linden. Over
thirty pellets lodged in his majesty's arms, neck
and shoulders.

Thrice also was Napoleon III in like peril
of his life, the attempt of Pianori and Bellemare,
April and September, 1885, preceding by less
than three years that of Orsini and his accom-
plices, when, although the Emperor escaped,
two persons were killed and many wounded by
the explosion of the shells which were flung at
the royal carriage as it drew up at the door of
the Italian Opera.

Louise Philippe bore a charmed life; seven
times did he, as it were by a miracle, escape a
violent death. Though forty persons were
either killed or wounded by Fieschi's infernal
machine, he was unscathed; though Alibaud
thrust the muzzle of his walking-stick gun
through the carriage window, ere the trigger
was pulled, he was struck only by the wadding;
though he was in full view of Henri when he
fired the pistol, the bullets missed their mark.

Our late Queen was on seven different oc-
casions the object of a dastard's attack. As
far back as 1840 Edward Oxford, a demented
poorbody, fired twice at his sovereign, two years
later John Francis was transported for life for a
like crime, while a month had barely elapsed
ere the boy Isaac was found guilty of having
presented a pistol loaded with powder and wad-
ding, "in contempt of the Queen, and to the
terror of divers liege subjects."

Seven years afterward a man named Hamil-
ton fired at Her majesty, while the next year an
ex-captain of Hussars cut her face open with a
cane. In 1872 she was threatened by Arthur
O'Connor, a youth of 18, with an unloaded
pistol, and in 1882 she was shot at as she was
entering her carriage at Windsor Castle by
Friedrich Maclen.

Numerous unsuccessful attempts preceded
the heinous crime of March 13, 1881, when
Alexander II of Russia lost his life, while the
existence of his son was blighted by the constant
dread of assassination. Thrice within a month
alone was his life in fearful jeopardy. On
March 13, 1887, a man was arrested almost in
the very act of hurling a bomb at the imperial
carriage; on the 29th, while walking to the
Gatchina Park, he was fired at by an officer,
and a week later another attempt was made
upon his life by three men and a woman as he
was driving through the streets of his capital.

Among other sovereigns who within com-
paratively recent times, have narrowly escaped
the knife or bullet of the assassin are our own
Kings George III and George IV; Queen
Isabella of Spain, Alfonso XII; Amadeus,
Frederick William of Prussia, Milan of Serbia,
Pedro of Brazil and William, Prince of Wur-
temberg.—Tit-Bits.

UTILIZATION OF PUBLIC
LIBRARIES.

"Women use books as playthings; men as
tools. When a woman reads a serious book it
is usually to improve her mind; a man generally
thinks that there are many other things
which need improving more than his mind, and
he reads to find out how to do it. Bacon,
whose tabloid wisdom is popular because it is
so convenient to carry in the vest pocket of
existence, says: 'Studies serve for de-
light, for ornament, and for ability.' Of these
motives the first and the second are more ap-
propriate to women and the third to men.
That is why the studious man looks into
more books and reads fewer than the studious
woman. For information in itself, apart from
any apparent use, man has little liking. He
may not be more practical, but he is more ob-
jective than a woman."

The writer thinks that the large predomi-
nance of women in library work and man-
agement has tended to increase the feminization
of the public libraries. In consequence, "the
town library is to be classed rather with muni-
cipal amusements, like the band playing in the
park on summer evenings and the fireworks
on the Fourth, than with public utilities." And
he offers the following suggestions toward ex-
tending its usefulness.

"When the farmer drops in to see what
is the red bug that is eating his box-
elder trees and what to do for it, or
rather, against; when the editor telephones
over for a map of Port Arthur for the afternoon
edition; when the orator for 'Pioneer Day'
finds there are snapshots of the early history of
the town; when the boy who wants to study elec-
trical engineering in his odd hours does not
have to send \$25 to a correspondence school
for books the library ought to supply; when
the village inventor can learn how many times
before his non-refillable bottle has been paten-
ted; when the mechanic can find out what horse-
power he can get from a windmill above his
powder when the political junkie adjourns from
the legislature to the library to see how much
McKinley ran ahead of his ticket in 1896 in
the Fifth Congressional District; when the
young married couple look over the colored
plates of a volume on house furnishings a Tart
nouveau; when the labour leader comes in to
look up English laws on the financial responsi-
bility of trades unions; when the Mayor sends
in for all the books on the municipal ownership of
electric light plants; when the clerk of the
District Court discovers in the files of the local
paper an advertisement of a dissolution of
partnership ten years ago—then we can be
sure that Andrew Carnegie has not wasted
money."—New York Independent.

Consignees.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. "CHAZEE,"
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND
SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,
at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 9th instant will be subject
to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 12th
instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 9th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

Agents.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1905. [687]

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
STEAMSHIP "LOWTHER CASTLE,"
FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,
at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 4th proximo will be
subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the 7th
proximo, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 4th proximo at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

Agents.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1905. [972]

S.S. "OCEANIC,"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, ex
s.s. Charente and Dordogne, and from
Bordeaux, ex s.s. Ville de Cette and Ville
d'Aras, in connection with above Steamer, are
hereby informed that their Goods, with the ex-
ception of Opium, Treasures, and Valuables,
are being landed and stored at their risk
into the Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at
Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before TO-DAY, at 3 P.M., requesting it to be
landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after
MONDAY, the 9th October, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 9th October, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on
MONDAY, the 9th October, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1905. [7]

FROM ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP,
PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship
"SEGOVIA."

Captain Schoenfeldt, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature by the Undersigned and to
take immediate delivery of their goods from
alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice
to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding their discharge will be
landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazard-
ous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at
Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 7th October will be sub-
ject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 7th October at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,

Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1905. [979]

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship
"KUTSANG"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after 4 P.M. the 4th instant, will be
landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1905. [460]

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.
NEITHER THE CAPTAIN, THE AGENTS, NOR
THE OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE
for any DEBTS contracted by the Officers or
Crews of the following named Steamer, her
pay in Hongkong, Harbour, and other charges,
except as may be ordered by the
Comptroller of Customs.

**THE SUPERIORITY OF THE ITALIAN
CONVENT, CAINE ROAD,** begs most
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of
Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind
patronage and support, and desires to state that
she will be pleased to receive orders for all kind
of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs
and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Chil-
dren's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery.
Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiority will also be most grateful
for any FANCY, or old ENVELOPES to be made
into Books for the Children of the Poor School,
who are taught by the Sisters.
Hongkong, 22nd April 1897.

Intimations.

THE REAL THING AT LAST.
**TRY FUSSELL'S EVAPORATED
CREAM.** No preservative of any kind is
used. This is absolutely guaranteed.
H. RUTTONJEE,
No. 5, D'Aguiar Street,
AND
Nos. 36 to 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1905. [158]

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
TRADE MARK THERAPION MARK**

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the
Continental Hospitals of Lyons, Rouen, Paris, and
other cities, cures all the diseases to be sought in a
medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto
employed.

THERAPION No. 1 is a re-
markable remedy for all diseases of the urinary
organs, especially suppurative, those of
which do irreparable harm by laying the foundation
of disease and other serious diseases. In dysuria, piles,
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the purest complaints of this kind, it will be
found automatically effective, affording prompt relief
where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 is a re-
markable remedy for all diseases of the blood, such as
scabies, eczema, psoriasis, and all the diseases of the skin,
and all diseases for which it has long been much a fashion
to employ mercury, purgatives, and other destructive
agents. It is a safe and effective remedy, and its use
prevents the usual system of treatment, the blood, and thoroughly
eliminates every impurity from the system.

THERAPION No. 3 is a re-
markable remedy for all diseases of the nervous
system, such as neuralgia, sciatica, and all the
diseases of the nerves, and all the diseases of the
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THERAPION

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE & SPIRIT
MERCHANTS,

HAVE BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS

FOR MESSRS.

ROBERT PORTER
& CO.,

BOTTLERS OF THE FAMOUS

BULL DOG
BRAND

BASS' ALE, GUINNESS' STOUT,

AND

LIGHT ALES.

PRICES:

PER CASE

"BULL DOG" 8 doz. pils. \$15. Per doz. pils. \$3.25

"BULL DOG" 4 doz. pils. \$15. Per doz. pils. \$3.25

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NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.
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The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.
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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1905.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE SHIP-PING COMBINATION.

Much significance attaches to the telegrams which have lately appeared with reference to the proposed formation of an Anglo-Japanese shipping firm in Liverpool, with a capital of £5,000,000. There seems to be absolutely no doubt that such a syndicate will be formed, if it has not already entered into existence, and the question, which affects shipping firms in the Far East, and in Hongkong especially, is the probable extent of the new syndicate's operations. Well-informed opinion has not hesitated to suggest that the newly-formed concern intends to make a bid for the trade of the China coast, which is at present in the hands of a variety of firms in Hongkong and Shanghai. An American correspondent has also given voice to the rumour that the syndicate's vessels will endeavour to oust the British vessels at present engaged in the Hongkong-Manila trade. It would therefore seem that in every direction the carrying trade of Hongkong, which has proved so vital to the interests of the Colony, is likely to be threatened by the operations of the Anglo-Japanese syndicate, whose capital would certainly allow an ample margin for fighting purposes. The Hongkong firms interested in the shipping trade to the China coast might view the entrance of a new competitor into the field with a certain amount of equanimity were the contest for supremacy likely to be waged on level terms. That, in fact, is the crux of the whole question. An Anglo-Japanese shipping firm will probably be in a position to compete on terms impossible for the average British firm. The Japanese Government has adopted a policy involving the subsidising of all lines whose steamers are likely to prove useful in time of war. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha benefited by this policy while peace prevailed, and their ships were, almost without exception, taken over by the Japanese Government when war with Russia broke out. The subsidy, therefore, proved of advantage to both parties in time of peace—to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha because it enabled that Company to expand their enterprise in various directions which would have been practically out of the question without financial support; and to Japan, because it fostered the maritime trade of that country. If we take it then an Anglo-Japanese shipping firm can claim the assistance of a subsidy from the Japanese Government, we find our local companies most seriously handicapped at the very outset. At the meeting of the Douglas Steamship Company the other day, the chairman made reference to the competition which already existed through the operations of the subsidised Japan lines, and plainly hinted that it was a serious factor in the carrying trade. Britain has not yet adopted on any extensive scale the principle of subsidising vessels, which could act as auxiliary cruisers or despatch boats in times of trouble, and consequently even if Japan consented to grant a subsidy to the new international venture it is improbable that Britain would be approached on the subject, and it is certainly beyond belief that she would consider such a request for a moment. But even with the subsidy from the Japanese Government, the new line would be in a position to defy the plodding shipping companies, who are compelled to depend upon their own individual exertions for success in the shipping world. They could reduce freights to such a minimum that the ordinary liner would of necessity have to retire from the field. And if it came to a question of running at a loss in order to stimulate trade and suppress their opponents, the Anglo-Japanese combination would still occupy a superior position. They would stand the best chance of winning, and in these days of cut profits and hard bargains that is the only end desired. An unscrupulous, or as we call it nowadays, a sharp and business-like firm might wreak untold danger to the shipping interests of Hongkong, or at least to those shipping interests which are concerned with the China coastal trade. The firms to whom the appearance of an Anglo-Japanese trade alliance of this character would spell anxiety

are the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, the Douglas Steamship Company, and the Hongkong-Manila Co. These are firms which by strict attention to business—unassisted by Government or other grants—have succeeded in building up a connection with the coast ports which is at present fairly satisfactory. Their enterprise has conducted to the increasing importance of Hongkong as a distributing centre, and to the centralisation of trade at this port. Whether they could withstand rivals who were drawing a substantial subsidy from the Japanese Government is another matter. The probability is that they would be compelled to seek the protection of the Government in assisting them to maintain the trade which has proved so beneficial to the port. Now that the fiscal policy is in the air, it would not seem out of the way if the Hongkong shipping firms petitioned the Government to grant them a measure of protection. Hongkong has grown and expanded on the system of free trade and there is none, we venture to think, who on general principles would seek to abolish that system. But it would not be importing, the principle of "protection"—using the word in its fiscal sense—if the Government assisted these firms to fight their opponents on an equal basis. It would simply be retaliation in its mildest form. We have seen how trade languished as the result of the advent of a host of Norwegian vessels during the war; what then would it be if local shipping companies had to compete not only against the tramp steamer but against a wealthy corporation, such as the Anglo-Japanese trust would undoubtedly be, backed up by substantial subsidies from outside sources? It would in all probability mean that they would have to go to the wall, for no one could expect that they would work their vessels at an ever-increasing loss. There is only this point to be considered on the question of the subsidy. The Anglo-Japanese syndicate is to be registered in Liverpool. In that case the vessels would probably fly the British flag, although that would not necessarily follow. But it is a very fine question whether the Japanese Government would be prepared to subsidise a corporation registered in a foreign country, even though that country was an ally. Even without a subsidy, however, an Anglo-Japanese syndicate, with \$50,000,000 capital, could afford to make a stiff fight to wrest the trade of the China coast from those who at present command that trade; and a temporary defeat at the outset would not present such a disheartening prospect to them as it would to those who have for years been trying to establish a legitimate and profitable agency on the coast. In whatever light one looks at it the Anglo-Japanese concern must prove a formidable organisation—how formidable and dangerous to Hongkong shipping interests time alone can show.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Shanghai Municipal Council has issued a notification to the effect that from the 1st inst. those who ride in private rickshaws will not be allowed to use any gong or special signal alarm.

"UNLAWFULLY hawking worms in proscribed limits" was the somewhat curious charge to which Lum Shun had to answer before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, who, on proof of the offence, fined him \$5 or 14 days.

FOREIGNERS have contributed a good proportion of the subscriptions received by the Red Cross Society in Japan. The total amount contributed since the outbreak of the war is ¥850,000, and of this no less than ¥230,000 is given by foreigners.

THE Shanghai St. George's, St. Andrew's and St. Patrick's Societies, together with the local branch of the Navy League are actively taking up the idea of celebrating the centenary of the death of our great Admiral Nelson. What is being done in Hongkong?

THE case in which Oliverio Neves, Green Island signalman, is charged with harbouring and marrying a woman already married to a Chinaman according to the law of China, was called on before Mr. F. A. Hazeland this morning, and remanded again for a week.

ONE thousand copies of a book entitled "China in the Twentieth Century" were recently seized by the Tokio police. It is stated that the work was issued by some Chinese reformers there, and contains an article which the authorities consider detrimental to the public peace.

THE Yokohama Municipality has asked assistance from the Government in carrying out the new harbour works to be completed within the next five years; the proposition is that the Government and city shall share, proportionately to the capital respectively invested, the profits resulting.

In Foreign Office circles at Tokio a report is current to the effect that after the ratification of the peace treaty, Baron Komura, and Viscount Hayashi, Minister at London, will be promoted Count; Mr. Chinda, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Takahira, Minister in Washington, to Viscount; and that Mr. Uchida, Minister in Peking, Mr. Kurino, formerly Minister in St. Petersburg, and Mr. G. Hayashi, Minister in Seoul, will be made Barons.

THE disturbances in the oil fields of Southern Russia have had some effect on the kerosene market in Japan. The oil department of the firm of Mr. Amano has issued a circular to its customers announcing that the sale of oil will be suspended until further notice. The price of oil in Japan is rising rapidly.

It is reported that when Japan's paramountcy in Korea, which is recognised by Russia in the Treaty of Peace, is confirmed by the exchange of the ratifications, a fresh Japanese-Korean Agreement will be concluded. This will entail a change in the power of the Commander of the Japanese Army in Korea.

THE various military attachés with the troops in Manchuria are about to return to Japan. It is stated that seven British officers have arrived at Tientsin en route to Tokio. The American, Austrian, French, and Turkish attachés are also returning, and the few correspondents remaining with the army are expected back in Japan very shortly.

Messrs. Lever Brothers, Limited, who have very large oil mills in Australia, are now engaged in immense operations in the Pacific. Already the company crushes over 13,000 tons of copra per annum, and as their supply continues insufficient they have taken up about 80,000 acres in the Solomon Group, spread over fourteen islands, for coconut cultivation.

THE first shipment of Tansan Ginger Ale has been received in the Colony by Messrs. H. Price & Co., agents for the famous Clifford Wilkinson Tansan Mineral Water Co., Ltd., of Japan. We have received sample bottles and can testify to the excellence of their contents as a refreshing and palatable beverage. A list of prices is advertised elsewhere in this issue.

ACCORDING to Mr. Fitzhugh's estimate, given in the *Nineteenth Century*, Japan has borrowed £116,500,000 for the purposes of the war, and it will take £10,000,000 to establish provision for its wounded and bereaved victims; commercial losses may be placed at £15,000,000, and £20,000,000 may be accounted for under the head of "miscellaneous." This makes a total of £181,500,000.

H. E. YANG Shih-ch'ai, at present representing the Shanghai in connection with the proposed Peking-Changchiao-kou (Kaigao) Railway, work on which is to be begun the beginning of this month.

We understand, says the *Chefoo Daily News*, that the firm of Mandl & Co. has been absorbed by Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. owing to the retirement of Mr. Lieder, who is off home to Germany. Messrs. Mandl & Co. have been in existence some time in Tientsin with much success, and have many valuable connections, through their compradore, with the Chinese Government and the highest native officials. Mr. Lieder will leave large local interests behind him which will be looked after by Mr. C. Bolte.

By virtue of the Ordinance issued soon after the outbreak of the disturbances in Tokio, 22 newspapers have been so far suspended. Of this number, says the *Japan Chronicle*, of the 22nd ult. nine are published in Tokio and thirteen in the provinces. All the journals first suspended have been released, but five are under the ban for the second time. The suspensions, however, have not been nearly so numerous as after the retrocession of Liaoning in 1895, when no less than 210 newspapers were suspended for comments upon the Government.

BEFORE doubting the veracity of Hongkong papers, the *Shanghai Times* would do well to look to a journal of the Model Settlement from which a report has been taken and now discredited by the official wielder of the scissors and paste in the editorial department at Kiukiang Road. In the case in question we refer to the report of the wanderings of Fitzgerald's elephant and account of which was written from a Shanghai paper, and which our northern contemporary now desires to discredit at our expense. Our readers will appreciate the gratuitous slight.

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the loan from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation of £1,000,000 for the first payment of the Canton-Hankow Railway, we understand that Viceroy Chang Chi-tung has raised another loan of £1,000,000 from the same bank for the purpose of establishing a public water service in Hankow. It appears that offers for this work had been made to prominent merchants, but such offers not having been accepted, on account of the difficulty of raising the requisite funds, the authorities have now to take over the work themselves. We learn that a British merchant proposes to contract for the erection of the works.—*S. C. Daily Journal*.

At the junction of Pottinger and Wellington Streets this morning a Chinese woman showed that Sandow's late visit and lectures had not been without result. She was passing along when the shuttle-cock two youths were kicking back and forth struck her in the face. Dropping the two empty baskets she was carrying, the woman "walked in," and one after the other, gave them a sound drubbing, and then with a double back-hander laid the pair *hors de combat* to the huge delight of the inevitable crowd which had quickly gathered. The woman then calmly picked up her baskets, and went on her way, after telling the youths if they wanted a further sample of the force of her muscle it was "at their disposal"—or words to that effect, while the belaboured boys sought to hide their dimpled heads among the laughing crowd.

OUR Macao correspondent writes from that city this morning:—At a quarter past five o'clock yesterday afternoon there was another shock of earthquake felt, in violence and duration quite equal to that reported two days ago. CAPT. the Hon. Miles Ponsonby, who vacates his appointment as A.D.C. to H.E. Sir Henry Blake to leave Colombo about the 16th ult. on a visit to Bombay on the Flagship *Hyacinth*. After spending about a week in India he will return to Colombo and then leave for the Straits, China and Japan thence crossing over to America and going home to rejoin his Regiment, the Grenadier Guards. Captain Phillips of the Royal Garrison Artillery will succeed Capt. Ponsonby as A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor.

THE *Nichi Nichi* estimates that the sale of the vessels seized by Japan during the war will bring in Yen 16,200,000, which the Government will devote to post-bellum enterprises.—The same journal learns that the Government has decided to establish during the next fiscal year a Japanese-Chinese Bank; erect a number of museums at various important foreign ports; enlarge the Kobe and Yokohama Customs Houses; establish a commercial and industrial commissioners' office, and complete the elevated railway in Tokio.

LATEST reports from Formosa show that during the month of August only 2 cases of plague were reported in the island, both fatal. Since the outbreak of the plague at the beginning of the year up to the 31st August no less than 2,380 cases were reported of which 2,078 were fatal. It is to be feared, however, that the temporary cessation of plague does not prove that it has been stamped out, as the disease is always less virulent in very hot and cold weather than in the more temperate seasons.—*Korean Daily News*.

A GENTLEMAN staying in a local hotel, a new arrival from England, took a strange fancy for using his revolver last evening, and having fired one shot which attracted general attention, a visit was made to his room upon entering which he was discovered standing with his revolver pointing at the open door. He did not, however, attempt to fire at those entering, and a few persuasive words from the police induced him to give up the weapon. He appeared to be suffering from a temporary aberration of his mental faculties, and so was removed to the Government Civil Hospital to be placed under medical observation.

A QUESTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Before His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction to-day, the case of Wong Chik Yuen Tong alias Wong Ching Shi against Leung Tsun Tung and Leung Hon Ching, partners in the Kung Sun firm, came on for hearing. The plaintiff claimed \$1,177, being the balance of principal and interest due by the defendants on a loan which had been made by the plaintiff to them in January 1903. The plaintiff waived her claim to \$177.66 and sued for \$1,000.

Mr. R. A. Harding represented the plaintiff and Mr. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. Hursthouse, of Messrs. Denny & Bowley, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Harding, in opening the case, said the plaintiff was a widow, residing at 23, Lascar Row, and was the sole proprietress of the business of the Fuk Shung Wo firm. This claim arose in connection with a loan of \$2,000 which the plaintiff made to the defendants on 27th January, 1903. The defendant firm paid back \$1,000 on 5th April last year; the amount remaining due was \$1,000 plus interest, but the sum due had been kept down to \$1,000 in order that the action might be kept within the Summary Jurisdiction Court. The plaintiff firm carried on business in Bonham Street West, on the third floor.

His Lordship—Was the plaintiff sole proprietress when this loan was made?

Mr. Harding said she was. The defendant firm removed to the address at which the plaintiff had established business, some seven or eight years ago. Before the plaintiff firm's employees could reach the street they had to pass through the office of the defendant firm, with the result that they had ample opportunities of knowing how the business of the latter firm was carried on, and of learning who the partners were. The employees of the Fuk Shung Wo firm also had their meals with the employees of the Kung Sun firm. The manager of the plaintiff firm was in a position to state that in consequence of conversations with the members of the Kung Sun firm he was in a position to know who the partners were. The plaintiff had advanced various loans to the Kung Sun firm since 1901; altogether there had been eight loans made, amounting in all to \$21,000, the loans ranging between \$1,000 and \$2,000 at a time. These loans had been repaid. Prior to the last advance, the defendant firm removed to Wilmer Street, but when the second defendant came to the manager of the plaintiff firm and asked for an advance of \$2,000, the latter knowing the transactions which had taken place between the parties on former occasions advanced the money and paid it into the hands of the second defendant. On the question of partnership records would be produced to show that the defendants were partners in the Kung Sun firm.

His Lordship—I suppose that is the whole question.

Mr. Harding believed that the defence would seek to make out that the defendants were not partners, but lately an execution was issued against the goods of the Kung Sun firm and under that execution the books of the firm were seized. From the entries in the books it would be quite clear to the Court that the defendants had an interest in the Kung Sun firm and held shares in it. The first defendant was one of the original partners; the second defendant joined at a later date.

Evidence was then led.

TELEGRAMS.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

AMERICAN CRUISER.

RUN AGROUND.

SUCCESSFULLY RE-FLOATED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 4th October, 11.45 a.m.

The United States cruiser *Cincinnati*, 3,213 tons, after visiting Chefoo proceeded to Japan, and is reported to have been aground off Himejima, Kiushiu (Saikaido).

She was successfully re-floated and taken to Moji. It is not yet stated where she will be drydocked for the purpose of ascertaining whether any damage has been sustained.

[The United States cruiser *Cincinnati* is a steel armoured ship of 3,213 tons displacement, and was built at Brooklyn, in 1892, at a cost of £2,605. The American squadron has been at Chefoo for several months, and on the 26th ult. it was reported that the ships were expected to leave at an early date for Shanghai. Admiral Train, the Commander of the American Asiatic Squadron, after viewing Fort Arthur with a party of American officials proceeded to Nagasaki. This may account for the presence of the *Cincinnati* in Japanese waters.—E.D. H.K.T.]

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PEKING SEEKS ALLIANCE.

CHINA'S ISOLATION.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 4th October, 11.45 a.m.

It is reported from Peking that the Chinese Government, fearing isolation, is desirous of entering into an alliance with Japan.

BRITISH CHINA SQUADRON.

THE VISIT TO JAPAN.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 4th October, 11.45 a.m.

Admiral Sir Gerard H. U. Noel with the British China Squadron is due at Kobe on Thursday, and is expected to arrive at Yokohama on Monday, the 9th instant.

SINGAPORE AS A NAVAL BASE.

The news published by the *Observer* is by no means clear. Reuters' telegram would almost make one believe that Japan was taking a part in the establishment of a naval base at Singapore; the French telegram says that Great Britain has Japan's consent.

It is clear that every interpretation of this kind is erroneous, for no Power, least of all England, is obliged to come to an agreement with another Power before fortifying any place within its territory or dominions. All we can be sure of is that Singapore is going to be fortified, for a naval base has this character only in so far as it affords every guarantee of security and resistance. On the other hand, the English Admiralty never hesitates to spend money judiciously when it is necessary, and above all does not do things by halves.

Though we cannot but admire the foresight with which this chain of fortresses which extends from Great Britain to Hongkong, has been constructed, we cannot help deploring the almost total indifference that has continually been shown with respect to our colony of Indo-China, which henceforth will enjoy the privilege of being enclosed between two English naval bases, Hongkong

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's.]

Severe Storm in the Gulf of Mexico.
COTTON CROP DEVASTATED.

LONDON, 2nd October.

A terrific storm in the Gulf of Mexico has devastated the cotton crops over a large area.

The Suez Canal Block.

SHIPS AND THEIR MALES.

Thirty ships detained at Suez have sent on their mails to Port Said by a tug boat.

The United States.

ROOSEVELT'S RETURN TO WASHINGTON.

President Roosevelt has returned to Washington, his first visit to the Capital since peace was declared.

He was greeted by 100,000, a demonstration unequalled since President Lincoln's time.

Medical Congress.

INQUIRY INTO TUBERCULOSIS.

President Loubet has opened a most important Congress, for an inquiry into tuberculosis, in Paris.

A SCHOOL-GIRL'S SUICIDE.

THE INQUIRY.

An inquiry was held this afternoon by Mr. F. A. Haxland, touching the circumstances of the death of Lai Kam Yik, aged 18, a pupil and inmate of the Victoria Orphanage at Kowloon, which took place in that institution on the 23rd ult.

The following jurymen were empanelled:—Messrs. Laidore Silbermann, Sydney D. Hickey, and Franz Schuler.

His Worship explained to the jury that this was an inquiry into the death of one Lai Kam Yik, a school-girl, who was found hanging by her neck at the Victoria Orphanage on the 23rd ult.

Miss Edith George said she was the matron of the Victoria Orphanage at Kowloon, an institution in connection with the Church Missionary Society. Deceased was admitted into the institution in June, through the Registrar General. She was 18 years of age, and she entered the Orphanage at her own desire. On the 23rd ult., at about 5.45 a.m., in consequence of a call from Nam Yik, witness went with Miss Hollis to the girls' dormitory, and found deceased was not in her bedroom, and the girls directed witness to the back staircase, and there she found deceased hanging by a rope from the banister. The rope was produced. Witness then sent for the police and the body was cut down and removed. Deceased was of a very melancholy disposition and very jealous of any attention being paid to the other girls. She had never been strong and for two months past had been suffering from malaria fever, and had been attended by a doctor. Witness did not know of any internal complaint. Deceased told one of the girls she wanted to die.

Miss Norah Hollis, assistant to Miss George, corroborated the last witness in every detail.

Dr. W. Moore, surgeon in charge of the Kowloon Mortuary, said that on the 23rd ult., he examined the dead body of a Chinese female, who was identified in his presence by Miss George. Death was due to asphyxia.

Tung Min, an inmate of the Victoria Orphanage, said she had been in the institution seven years. She knew the deceased, but was not a friend of hers. She never heard deceased say anything about wanting to die. Another girl, an inmate of the institution, said she knew the deceased. She never told witness she wanted to die; she had been there six years. The jury returned a verdict of "suicide during a fit of temporary insanity."

JAPANESE SHIPPING
DISASTERS.

THE COMMAND OF STEAMERS.

The shipping disasters to Japanese vessels which have been unpleasantly frequent during the last few months are attributed by some to the appointment of men of small experience to the command of steamers. The acquisition by Japan of a large number of steamers since the outbreak of the war has resulted in the scarcity of properly-trained seamen, and certified officers are now said to be paid nearly double the salary obtained before the war. Still the supply can hardly meet the growing demand, the consequence being that men of comparatively little experience are appointed to responsible positions. It is this state of affairs which accounts for the frequency of disasters of late, attended in some cases with distressing loss of life.

MORE FACILITIES FOR TRAINING.

The authorities are being urged to give more facilities than is the case at present for the training of superior classes of seamen, such as, for instance, placing some of the ships captured during the war at the disposal of those interested for the purposes of training. In the meantime, says the *Japan Chronicle*, it behoves the authorities to exercise strict control over the grant of certificates, as when the large number of ships now under the charge of the Government as transports are released the scarcity of seamen will be more severely felt than at present, and the appointment of men of doubtful ability may result in the multiplication of disasters. The Japan Shipowners' Association, alarmed at the frequency of shipping disasters, has issued a circular to the officers of the steamers belonging to the association enjoining on them to take more care and exercise greater precaution in the handling of their ships.

PICKED PARS.

FROM CONSULAR REPORTS.

Camphor wood is so little valued at Wuchow that it may be bought as firewood chopped up into faggots at \$6 per ton.

The Kwangsi rice is only surpassed in quality by the Shanghai product. There is a very great demand for it in Canton.

In connection with South Africa, the idea that work would be required of him proved repugnant to the Kwangsi native, who prefers to leave such drudgery to his woman-folk.

The value of the trade of Pakhoi, which is almost entirely with Hongkong, was £431,787 in 1904, as against £452,183 in 1903, £428,749 in 1902, £614,489 in 1901, £601,554 in 1900 and £62,280 in 1899.

A match factory should pay well in Wuchow as any quantity of timber is available. Matches and Indian yarn are the only two imports of foreign manufacture which reach the bulk of the population, including even the poorest.

Although most of the cattle consumed in Hongkong comes from Kwangsi, only a portion of the supply is shipped from Wuchow, the rest going by junk from places lower down the river or from coast so as to escape export duty.

According to Mr. Consul Hauser Amoy is a district of which the sole asset of any value consists in its coolie labour, and it is only by the earnings abroad and remittances home made by these coolies that the imports can possibly be paid for.

A complete suit of nankeens consisting of coat and trousers costs, made to order at Wuchow, about 3s. and worn daily will last a whole year. A couple of such suits, worn one over the other in winter is about all the clothing the average peasant possesses.

There are four British firms represented at Ichang, the highest point which merchant steamers reach on the Yangtze, viz., Messrs. Putterfield and Swire, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Messrs. Stout and Co. (Mr. F. W. Stewart), and Chungking Trading Co.

The trade of the Pakhoi is almost entirely with Hongkong. Pigs are often shipped for preference at Kwangchowwan, as steamers from Pakhoi usually call at Hoibow, and in consequence of the delay, the animals often reach Hongkong in poor condition.

The Chinese provincial authorities at Amoy were obliged to cancel the monopoly in camphor granted by them to a Japanese syndicate, but it is said that Japanese agents are indirectly attaining their object by buying up in advance all the camphor produced at rates which are prohibitive to the British merchants.

A British merchant doing a large business in piece-goods in Hongkong tried to increase his sale by opening an agency at Wuchow. He gave it up after a short trial because he found that his own "chop" of shirtings was being sold cheaper in Wuchow by his Hongkong clients than he himself could afford to sell it.

Owing to the high duties in the province having been raised, it was found more economical in the case of some native cloth intended for consumption in the interior to send the goods first of all to Hongkong to acquire a foreign origin which would entitle them to transit pass privileges on their arrival at Wuchow.

The proprietor of one of the best of the coal deposits known to exist in the neighbourhood of Wuchow states that it is want of capital that has prevented him from developing his present resources, he could only scratch the surface of the ground, and the coal obtained, though it could be laid down in Wuchow at five dollars a ton, was of too poor a quality to compete with the imported article.

The rearing of the silkworm on a large scale is a new industry for Kwangsi, and promises to become a most important one. It is believed to be the only industry that the officials are really trying to encourage. The silk produced is said to be of excellent quality and, in view of the deterioration of the Kwangtung article, it is possible that the great Cantonese silk firms may, in their own interest, furnish the capital which is absolutely necessary for the development of the industry. As the mulberry tree is only cultivated to a limited extent in the province, young shoots are being imported in great quantities from Kwangtung.

Annual reports on trade are issued from His Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Officers at nearly every place where British merchants have found it to their advantage to settle down to trade. They reach London from all quarters of the globe, and are presented to both Houses of Parliament for the information of the members. The latest batch to hand from the King's publishers deals with some of the Treaty ports in China, and furnishes us with much interesting and useful information. We have already dealt at some length with Mr. F. C. Wilkinson's report on Wuchow for the past year, but could not devote the space to embody all the details which he has given in his review. Following are a few additional items from his and other reports.

THE following story is published in the *Korea Daily News* as coming from North-East Korea, where bears are reported to be numerous this year:—"Two prospectors, a Chinaman and a Korean, found traces of a bear that had been raiding a corn field near their camp. They prepared a bait by placing dynamite detonators in eggs and laying them about in the field frequented by the bear and concealed themselves near by. After a short wait the bear came down from the hills for his evening meal of green corn and finding the delicacy prepared for him at once proceeded to do justice to it with the result that some of the dynamite exploded, blowing him in two pieces, after which he was easily dispatched with a firelock."

THE CURRENCY DISCUSSION.

A WEIGHTY OPINION.

A most interesting and important communication has been addressed to the *Singapore Free Press* by Mr. W. H. Shelford on the currency scheme. Writing on the 25th September, the correspondent says:—

It is to be regretted that members of the Chamber of Commerce do not avail themselves of the opportunities offered by that body for the discussion of important questions, such as the Currency, which affect not one section but the entire body of the community. You print in your article of Saturday the views of a gentleman who was present at the general meeting on Friday, and who takes a considerable interest in the question like the rest of us. I should have preferred to have argued the question with him at the time, but he gave no opportunity for this, so I have to ask for the hospitality of your columns.

We all know that it was apprehension as to the future of silver, that in the first place, led to the currency scheme. I cannot follow therefore the argument that the near future of the price of silver need not trouble Government. It appears to me to be the one question which has hitherto dictated the action of Government—in my opinion rightly so.

I am not concerned in advocating the scheme as best suited for us, nor do I say our position is the same as the Indian. On the contrary I distinctly pointed out at least two important differences which might prove fatal to the success of the scheme. What, however, I did say was that we are committed to the scheme, whether for good or ill, and that no scheme can be successful if it is not persevered with, especially a scheme like this which essentially demands time. The Indian model has been adopted and if it is to be followed, as has been apparently laid down, then we must have a larger margin than 5 per cent. between the silver and the exchange values of the dollar for safety's sake. Does anyone consider 5 per cent to be a safe margin for a token coin made of a metal liable to sudden and violent fluctuations?

FIXITY OF EXCHANGE.

Your correspondent argues that gold is appreciating. This is not, however, an universal view; for in face of the increased gold output of the world some people expect that metal will depreciate, in other words the price of silver will go up; and if so, again, where would our currency be on a 2½ basis? I observe in a very interesting report on the introduction of the gold exchange standard into various silver using countries, submitted last year to the Government of the United States, the following percentages of production gold and silver by value:—

	Gold	Silver
1891/5	44.4	55.6
1896	49.9	50.1
1897	51.2	48.8
1898	56.8	43.2
1899	58.5	41.5
1900	53.2	46.8
1901	57.7	42.3
1902	58.7	41.3
1903	59.6	40.4

It would thus appear as if more gold were being produced year by year, and less silver in proportion. The tendency would therefore be for the price of silver to rise in relation to gold.

Fixity of exchange, by the scheme is to be brought about by the issue by Government of dollars in exchange for gold at a rate to be fixed by them. When sufficient gold has been accumulated the reverse transaction will become possible. Your correspondent takes the price of forward silver, but if the rate is fixed now it would be the price of ready silver which Government would have to calculate upon. This I see is quoted in your paper at 2½d which is equal to 2½d for the dollar, or a margin of barely 2½, on the rate proposed by your correspondent, and this can hardly be called safe.

If the Indian model is to be followed, and if the rate is to be fixed now, it will surely have to be considerably higher, in order to ensure a sufficient margin of safety. If, however, silver falls as your correspondent expects then his rate may become possible by and by.

DEMAND FOR DOLLARS.

The price of the dollar is to be fixed by the laws of supply and demand. The Government have taken the supply into their own hands, and are to regulate it by sales at their own price, provided the demand comes. To urge them to fix their price now is in my opinion, and I believe in the opinion of the majority of the Committee, tantamount to asking them to name a rate much higher than that now current, and for that reason we thought it advisable to wait patiently. We may, and probably shall hear, as they did in India the dismal prognostications of failure and disaster. That we must put up with.

The question really turns upon the demand for dollars, which will enable Government to fix their rate, or in other words contract the currency to a safe point. In this connection let us remember that the Indian export trade exceeds the import, and this was one of the secrets of the success of their conversion scheme. Is it so with us? In 1892 the figures were:—

	Silver countries	Gold countries	Totals
	(including India and Burma)		
Imports	\$6,437,000	\$7,946,000	\$14,383,000
Exports	\$2,391,000	\$2,159,000	\$4,550,000
	\$8,828,000	\$10,105,000	\$18,933,000

In 1904 the figures were:—
Imports \$19,630,000 \$167,430,000 \$337,060,000
Exports \$6,835,000 \$84,317,000 \$251,152,000

\$250,405,000 \$351,747,000 \$602,152,000
They are worth considering and watching.

CONTRACTION OF CURRENCY.
Now what do we mean by the expression "contraction of currency"? Sir David Barbour is a man of large Indian experience, and probably had in his mind the power the Government had in its hands of bringing it about. The Government of India have balances at all places with the Presidency Banks and the withdrawal of these balances with a suspension of limit-

tion of the issue of Council Bills, would have been the most potent factor for bringing about contraction. The other factors that also bear upon contraction are the large amount of silver coinage that is melted in India into jewelry and ornaments, and the known habits of the natives of hoarding and burying the coin. Neither of the two factors last named operate here. We are left then only with the question of Government balances with the Banks. Have these been withdrawn with a view to contraction? Have the Government called in any part of their balances? The reply, I think, I can safely say is "No." Can anybody then tell me how the contraction that is said to have taken place has been brought about? There is a feature in the currency of coin which is sometimes called contraction, but which cannot be strictly regarded as such, and it is necessary to distinguish. When trade is dull and but little business is passing, money often lies idle, and is to be had cheap. When, however, trade revives and a large business is passing, then there is a greater demand for currency and it becomes dearer, and we hear of stringency and tightness of the money market, but this is not necessarily contraction. When the population within the currency expands with it, then obviously the currency which was sufficient for the earlier stage would not be sufficient for the later. Thus I understand the Government of the United States from time to time increases its token coinage in proportion to the increase of the population.

But since the introduction of the new currency into this Colony there has not been, so far as I am able to judge, such an increase in population and trade as would necessitate an increase of the circulating medium. Unfortunately the gentlemen who criticised my statement that I doubted whether there had been any contraction of currency, did not give their reasons for believing the contrary.

Mention has been made of the Japanese yen and the American Philippine peso. As a silver coin the yen ceased to exist in 1898 and the currency of Japan is now a gold one (made possible by the payment of the Chinese indemnity money after the war 1894 to 1895) assisted by subsidiary coinage of under-weighted silver coins. There is therefore just as much comparison between our currency and the Japanese as between ours and British.

THE PRICE OF SILVER IS OF NO ACCOUNT.

As regards the American Philippine peso, the American report already referred to deals thus with the question:—

"Indeed it is within the bounds of possibility that the price of silver should raise again above 64.1 cents (i.e. 29½d) per oz; its nominal value at the present coining ratio of 32.25 to 1, so that the new pesos would be worth more as bullion than as coin. In that event the whole scheme of monetary transformation would fall through. It was in anticipation of some such contingency that Mr. Conant advocated lowering the standard of the new coin to .835 instead of .900 so that it would not be profitable to melt or export them until the price of silver rose above 75 cents per oz."

Your correspondent seems to think that fixity will hasten the process of contraction. Why? The scheme is to obtain fixity first by contraction. If the price of silver rose materially above his rate of 2½, no doubt every available dollar would leave the Colony or be melted down within it, and we should certainly have contraction of the currency with a vengeance. Is this what he wants?

Such at any rate are the aspects of the question as they present themselves to me, but if my reasoning is false and if there are other factors which can be brought forward to throw light upon the question, I shall, in common with all others interested in it, be only too glad to hear them.

September 25, 1905.

VISIONS.

OLD MOORE'S PREDICTIONS.

Old Moore has published his prophecies for 1906. His almanac lends off with disaster—death plying his sickle lustily by land and sea. Then come financial exposures, outrages, murder, and earthquake shocks. But, for all this, January will not see so many unemployed in the streets, and in the House of Commons there will be an unwonted spectacle—"the Government steadily working."

February is to be distinguished by such strange happenings as religious controversies, and ere the nation has recovered from the novelty of March will come in with a great stir about hospital management, a tax on bicycles, great times for white labour in South Africa, and for Britons in France. But April is to see something almost comic—a great clearance of the streets of bogus blind and lame beggars. In this month, the Crystal Palace will be burned.

In May the dreamer's soul reaches a fine height—"one language and a world's brotherhood." Next he sees a vision of farm colonies gathering in tramps, vagabonds, and wastrels.

In July many wealthy people will die, trade will flourish, and Russia will make a rush for India. August is to see a bank smash. September is to hear some very free speech in Hyde Park, and October will be distinguished by the wholesale killing of little shops by big stores. More railway accidents and some coal mine disasters will blacken November. December is to witness damaging tides on the south coast and a host of destructive fires, and on the top of it all Old Moore has the courage to wish everybody a Happy New Year.

A few months ago, it will be remembered, the owners of the *Nagaura-maru* and other Japanese merchant vessels which were sunk by the Vladivostok squadron filed petitions at the Foreign Office, asking that damages be claimed from the Russian Government. The *Japan Chronicle* points out that no provision is made in the Treaty of Peace relating to the claims regarding the lost vessels, and a proposal is under consideration among the shipowners to file a further petition at the Foreign Office.

ASILE DE LA STE. ENFANCE.

BISHOP POZZONI'S VISIT.

On Monday his Lordship, Bishop Pozzoni, the newly consecrated Bishop of Tavia and Vicar-Apostolic of Hongkong, paid his first visit as bishop to the French Convent at Wan-chai. It had been arranged that the visit should take place on or about Thursday (to-morrow), but on account of other engagements that date was found to be inconvenient, and on Sunday last the Mother Superior was informed that his Lordship would visit the Convent and celebrate Mass the next morning. Accordingly preparations were made to hasten the necessary arrangements, and the pre-arranged programme for a suitable reception had to be somewhat abridged, as, on account of the inclemency of the weather, several of the pupils who should have taken part, and were prepared to do so on Thursday, were not present on Monday. However, his Lordship, accompanied by his consecrating prelate, Bishop Menicetti, and the other Bishops now in the Colony, and attended by some twenty priests, including French, Italian, Spanish, and Chinese, with a number of Seminarians repaired to the Convent early on Monday morning, where the new Bishop celebrated Pontifical High Mass in the institution's beautiful chapel. After mass refreshments were partaken of, and then a general tour of inspection of the entire Convent was made, his Lordship expressing his lively satisfaction with the perfection of all arrangements for the housing and education of the inmates. After lunch and a rest Benediction was sung, and then the party adjourned to the Reception Hall, which had been most tastefully and elegantly decorated with palms, and draped mottoes, that of his Lordship, painted by one of the Sisters and draped in yellow silk, occupying a conspicuous position on the wall immediately above him. Here the proceedings opened by a pianoforte overture, *Cœur des Palmiers*, which was followed by the pupils' singing of the "Welcome song," from the *Carnival de Venise*. An address of welcome, illuminated on vellum, was then presented to the Bishop, and was read in phrases by the Chinese children, in the Cantonese dialect, with which his Lordship is quite familiar. Song and pianoforte solos followed, and after a song of welcome sung by all the children present, the proceedings terminated with the singing of the British National Anthem. And thus ended what was to the children at least a very happy day.

COMMERCIAL.

RICE.

In their circular, dated 22nd ult., Messrs. W. G. Hale & Co., Saigon, state:—Since our last advice Japan came upon our market very suddenly, and bought up a very large portion of the stocks in Cholon. This caused our prices to rise very considerably, but Japan having retired and the demand from other quarters being anything but brisk, every second day for the last fortnight has been a decline in prices which are yet, however, too high to permit of any business.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	1/11 3/16
Do. demand	1/12
Do. 4 months' sight	1/11
France—Bank T.T.	47 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	46 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	1/97
India T.T.	1/144
Do. demand	1/144
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	7 1/2
Singapore T.T.	9 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	94 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	164 1/2

Buying.

1 months' sight L/C.	1/11 1/2
6 months' sight L/C.	1/11 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	47 1/2
4 months' sight do.	48 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	1/11 1/2
4 months' sight France	2 1/2
6 months' sight do.	2 1/2
4 months' sight Germany	2 1/2
6 months' sight do.	2 1/2
Bank of England rate	2 1/2
Sovereign	10.28

OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:—

	Per picul
Malwa New	@ 1,080
" Old	@ 1,150
" Older	@ 1,240
" Oldest	@ 1,300
	Per chest
Malwa New	@ 1,002
" Old	@ 1,035
" Older	@ 1,087
" Oldest	@ 1,005
Persia (Paper)	@ —

To-day's
Advertisement.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

FROM YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE J. C. J. Lijn Steamship

"TJIMAH".

Captain Brouwers, having arrived from above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th instant will be subject to sale.

All Claims for damage must be sent in before the 11th instant or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

The steamer will be despatched for BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA and MACASSAR on the 7th instant.

Head Agency of the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1905.

Intimations.

THE

ROBINSON PIANO
COMPANY, LD.

PRACTICAL

PIANO

EXPERTS,

MANUFACTURERS, TUNERS

AND

REPAIRERS.

PIANOS

AND

ORGANS

RENOVATED, REBUILT,

AND

REPOLISHED

BY

COMPETENT WORKMEN.

ESTIMATES FREE.

"OWN MAKE"

PIANOS

FROM \$300.

IMPORTED PIANOS

FROM \$375.

SECOND HAND PIANOS RETURNED

FROM HIRE AT LOW PRICES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1905 (531)



Trade

Mark

TELEPHONE NO. 135.

JUST LANDED.

FIRST SHIPMENT.

TRY IT

TANSAN
GINGER ALE

Per Case 48 Pints ... \$7.75

Per Dozen Pints ... 1.95

Per Case 50 Splits ... 5.25

Per Dozen Splits ... 5.30

EXPERTS testify that TANSAN makes the most WHOLESOME and PALATABLE GINGER ALE in the WORLD.

THE

OLIFFORD-WILKINSON TANSAN

MINERAL WATER CO., LD.,

KOBE—JAPAN.

SOLE AGENTS—

H. PRICE & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

12

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	17th October.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"DEUCALION"	24th "
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"PINGSUEY"	31st "
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"MENELAUS"	7th November.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"HECTOR"	14th "
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	21st "

HOMeward.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"ALCINOUS"	7th October.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"AGAMEMNON"	14th "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"DIOMEDES"	21st "
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"MACHAON"	28th "
GENOA, MARSEILLES & L'POOL	"CHINGWU"	4th November.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	11th "

* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PINGSUEY"	31st October.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"KEEMUN"	24th October.
	"MACHAON"	31st November.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	6th October.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TAIYUAN"	9th "
SWATOW, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KANBU"	10th "
MANILA	"TAMING"	10th "
SHANGHAI	"LINHAI"	10th "
CEBU and ILOILO	"BUNGKANG"	11th "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAR- WIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK- TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"OHINGTU"	16th "

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly
qualified Surgeon is carried.* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian
Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1905.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

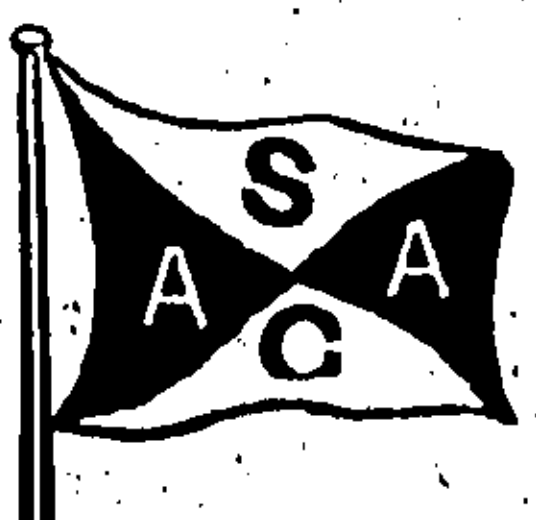
Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 7th Oct, at Noon.
RURI	2540	A. H. Notley	"	SATURDAY, 14th Oct, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1905.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

Steamship	For	Sailing Dates
"ALSTON"	NEW YORK	20th October.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1905.

BOO CHEONG,
STATIONER AND PAPER MERCHANT,
No. 20, Pottinger Street.HAS always on hand all varieties of
Stationery, Printing and Note Papers,
Copying Presses, also Automatic Cyclicals
and Williams' Duplicator.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1905.TSANG FOO & CO.,
COAL MERCHANTS AND STEVEDORES,
45, DES VETOX ROAD.SHIPS Coaled from alongside at the shortest
notice, and with all possible despatch.
Prices Moderate. Telephone No. 399.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1904.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI"
Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on
Week Days, at 7.30 A.M. and on Sun-
days at 9.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week
Days at 5.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M.
if tide permits.
FARES.—Week Days, 1st Class, including
Cabin and servant, Single, 3s; Return Ticket,
6s; 2nd Class, 2s; 3rd Class, 1s. On Sun-
days, 1st Class, 4s; 2nd Class, 2s; 3rd Class,
1s. Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the
following rates:—1st and 2nd Class, Single
Ticket, 1s; Return, 2s; 3rd Class, Single,
50 cents; Return, 1s; 2nd Class, 50 cents;
3rd Class, 25 cents; 4th Class, 10 cents.
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner can be supplied
either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for
returning passengers only, at an extra charge
of 2s.On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a
Private Cabin which has accommodation for
two or more passengers, will be charged 3s
extra.First Class Passengers, who do not care to
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed
to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-
duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to
the Boiler cleaning; due notice will be given
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be
available for the following day.
The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.
The Steamer's Wharf at Hongkong is at the
Western end of Wing Lok Street.MING ON & Co.,
2nd Floor, No. 16, Victoria Street,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1905.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Tons Captain
"KWONG CHOW" 1,300 T. R. MEAD.
"KWONG TUNG" 1,338 H. W. WALKER.Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every
evening (Saturday excepted).
Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30
o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled
Accommodation for First Class Passengers and
are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans
in First Class Cabin.Passage Fare—Single Journey 3s.
Meals 1s each.The Company's Wharf is a short distance
West of the Harbour Master's Office.
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905.JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	THURSDAY, 5th Oct., Daylight.
S'GAPORE, S'ABAYA & SAMARANG	"FOOSHING"	THURSDAY, 5th Oct., 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN via SWATOW & CHEFOO	"WOSANG"	FRIDAY, 6th Oct., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 6th Oct., 4 P.M.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	TUESDAY, 10th Oct., 3 P.M.

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via SHANGHAI, INLAND
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"ARABIA"	4,483	Metzenstein	November 7th, 1905.
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Ernst	November 29th,
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	Wagemann	December 22nd,
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldmann	January 7th, 1906.

The S.S. "Arabia" left Portland on October 1st, and is expected to arrive here on 2nd November.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate
with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, Acting General Agent.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.THE Steamship
"BENCLUGH"
Captain Reid, will be despatched as above, on or
about 7th October.For Freight, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1905.

EXCURSION TRIP TO MACAO.

S.S. "KWONG CHOW"
Will leave Hongkong every SATUR-
DAY, at 6 P.M., and return from Macao
at 10 A.M. on SUNDAY.
Passengers desiring to remain longer in
Macao may return by the S.S. "KWONG
TUNG" which will leave Macao on Sunday at
9 P.M.FARES:—1st class single \$1.50 with Cabin \$2.00
return 2.00 " 3.00
2nd class single 1.00 " return 1.50S.S. "KWONG TUNG"
Will leave Hongkong every SUNDAY,
at 8.30 A.M., and return from Macao
at 9 P.M.FARES:—1st class single \$1.00 with Cabin \$2.00
return 2.00 " 3.00
2nd class single 80 cents, return 1.50BREAKFAST, Tiffin and Dinner \$1 each.
The Wharf in Hongkong is a short distance
West of the Harbour Master's Office.For further Particulars, apply to the
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,
AND
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West, or to
Messrs. HERBERT DENT & Co.,
Agents,
Canton and Macao.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1905.

TRIPS TO CANTON AND MACAO.

THE Yuk On Company's Splendid Steamer
"YING KING,"
1,088 tons, Registered.Captain E. J. Page, will leave Hongkong for
Canton every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY
and FRIDAY EVENING, at 9.30 P.M.,
returning to Hongkong every TUESDAY,
THURSDAY and SATURDAY, about 5 P.M.
On SUNDAYS she will make an EXCUR-
SION TRIP to MACAO, leaving Hongkong
at 8.30 A.M., and returning from Macao about
7.30 P.M.The "YING KING" is especially fitted for
these runs, is the newest, fastest and most
luxuriously furnished steamer on the line and
is lighted throughout with Electricity, also hot
and cold water is supplied.FARES:
First Class single journey to Canton \$1.00
Second " " " " 1.50First class single journey to Macao 1.00
Second " " " " 1.50
Third " " " " 2.00Breakfast, Tiffin or Dinner \$1 each only.
Wines and Spirits of the best brands are used.
The Wharf in Hongkong is at the West end
of Wing Lok Street.The Wharf in Macao is the same as the
S.S. "Perrinville".For further information, apply to the Office of
YUK ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 216, Wing Lok Street, Hongkong,
or to
Messrs. WENDT & Co., Canton Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905.S. A. NORONHA, Macao Agent.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905.REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK.via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Steamship About

"SATSUMA" 10th October, 1905.

"SIKH" 26th October, "

"WRAY CASTLE" to follow.

For Freight and further information, apply
to
DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1905.

HONGKONG-AVERAGE MARKET
PRICES.

Corrected 30th September, 1905. 100 cts. per \$ Mex.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Moi Lung Pa 20
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 20
" Roast—Shiu 20
" Breast—Ngau Lam 15
" Soup, Tong Yuk 18
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 20
" Serjolin—Ngau Lau 30
" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung 26
" Bullock's Brains— " Know 10
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li 50
" " Corned—Ham Ngau Li 60
" Head—Ngau Tai 60
" Heart—Ngau Sum 12
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 20
" Feet—Ngau Kerk 8
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 11
" Tail—Ngau Mei 18
" Liver—Ngau Con 12
" Tripe (dressed)—Ngau To 6
" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-
tau-luk 80
" Mutton Chop—Yeung Fai Kwat 25
" Leg—Yeung Poi 25
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau 22
" Pigs' Chittlings—Chi chong 22
" Brains—Chi Know 22
" Feet—Chi Kerk 12
" Fry—Chi Chak 12
" Head—Chi Tau 16
" Heart—Chi Sum 9
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu 25
" Liver—Chi Koo 25
" Pork Chop—Chi Pui Kwat 20
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk 20
" Leg—Chu Poi 15
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau 15
" Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau
" Kerk 55
" Heart—Yeung Sum 6
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu 10
" Liver—Yeung Con 10
" Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai 16
" Suet, Beef—Sung Ngau Yau 16
" Mutton—Sung Yeung Yau 22
" Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk 18
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong 15

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yau 20
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping 15
" (Choo)—Tin Chun Ping 15
" Small—Hoi Tong 10
" Custard—Fan Lai Chi 7
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sung Sheng 10
" (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu 10
" Chienau, Chinese—Foong Lui 15
" Carambola—Yeung Tou 15
" Cocosnuts—Yeh Tai 10
" Grapes—Sin Tai Tai 10
" Lemons, China—Ning Moong 6
" Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong 5
" Lichees, Dried—Lai Chi Con 10
" Fresh, Lai Chi Con 10
" Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning 6
" Moong 6
" Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong 10
" Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong 10
" Mangosteens, San Chuk Tai 10
" Oranges, (Canton)—Sung Sheng Tim 6
" Chang 6
" Small—Tai Kut 10
" Mandarin—Tin Kut 10
" Olives—Pak Lam 8
" Pears, (American)—Kam San Shut Li 8
" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li 8
" (Shanghai)—Sheung Hoi Li 10
" Peanuts—Fa Sang 10
" Perimmons Large—Hung Chiu 7
" Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon 10
" 2nd quality—Sheung Poon 10
" Paw-law 10
" and coking—Chung tang 10
" Paw-law 10
" Platani—Tai Chen 3
" Plum, Swatow—Hung Lai 10
" Punolo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau 10
" Walnuts, Hop To 14
" Green—Sung Hop Tuo 8

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ah 10
" Chi Chuk 10
" Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pia 10
" Tau 10
" Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi 10
" Pin Tau 10
" Beans, Sprout—Ah Choi 10
" Beans Long—Tau Kok 6
" Beet Root—Hung Chai Tai 10
" Brinjals, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker 4
" Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker 4
" Brassica—Pak Choi 3
" Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun 7
" Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy 4
" Cabbage Root—Kai Lan Tau 4
" Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Choi 4
" Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun 4
" Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi 4
" Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh 4
" Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi 4
" Carrots—Kam Shun 30
" Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy 18
" Celery, English—Yeung Kan Choy 18
" Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Choy 18
" Chilies Dried—Con Lat Chiu 10
" Red—Hung Fa 6
" Green—Cheng Lat Chiu 4
" Curry Stuff, English—Kai Lee Choi Liu 4
" Cucumbers—Cheng Kwai 4
" Ritter Squash—Fu Kwa 4
" Garlic—Suen Tai 6
" Ginger, young—Sung Tai Keung 4
" old—Lo Keung 4
" Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan 10
" Indian Corn—Suk Mai 10
" Lettuce—Yeung Sang Choi 10
" Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai 4
" Mandarin—Kwai Lum Ma Tai 8
" Mushrooms Fresh—Sung Cho Kho 10
" Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tai 4
" Green—Sung Chung Tai 4
" Shai—Sheung Hoi Chung Tau 4
" Japan—Yai Poon 10
" Okros—Mo Ker 10
" Parsley, English—Yeung Un Sai 4
" Gradus Pea 7
" Green Peas—Cheng Tai 10
" Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu 10
" Shanghai—Sheung Hoi 10
" Tai 10
" Japan—Yai Poon Shu Tai 10
" American—Fa Ki 10
" Foochow—Fuk Chai Shu Tai 10
" Macao—Oh Moon 10
" Pumpkin—Tong Kwai 10
" Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai 10
" Rhubarb 10
" Shallots—Con Chung Tai 10
" Spigars (Chinese)—Paw Choi 10
" Spigars—Yin Choi 10
" Tomatoes—Fan Ker 10
" Taro—Wu Tai 10
" Turnips, Pun-ti (Long)—Low Pak 10
" English—Yeung Low Pak 10
" Vegetable Marrow—Chai Kwa 10
" Water Cress—Sai Yeung Choi 10
" Caulrops—Lan Koi 10
" Lily Roots—Lai Ngai 10
" Vams—Tai Shu 10

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai 27
" Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai 32
" Ducks—Ap 20
" Doves—Pan Kau 20
" Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan 20
" Fowls, Canton—Kai 32
" Hsiao—Hoi Nam Kai 32
" Geese—Ngo 24
" Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye 24
" Goose—Cheng Lat Chiu 24
" Mus Deer—Wong Keng 24
" Hare—Tu Chai 24
" Partridge—Che Khoo 24
" Pheasant—Shan Kai 24
" Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup 24
" " Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup 24
" Quail—Um Chun 24
" Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk 24
" Snipe—Sa Chui 24
" Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung 24
" Hen— " Na 24
" Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sul-ap 24
" Teal, Shanghai, Sul Ap Chai 24
" Wild Ducks Canton—Sung Shing Sul 24
" Ap 24

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu 14
" Bream—Bin Yu 14
" Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Bin Yu 14
" Carp—Li Yu 14
" Catfish—Chik Yu 14
" Codfish—Mun Yu 14
" Crabs—Hal 14
" Cattle Fish—Muk Yu 14
" Dab—Sa Mang Yu 14
" Dace—Wong Mei Lun 14
" Dog Fish—Tit Tu Sa 14
" Eels, Congor—Hoi Man Yu 14
" Fresh water—Tam Sul Yu 24
" Yellow—Wong Sin 24
" Frogs—Tien Kai 34
" Garoupa—Sek Pan 50
" Gudgong—Pak Kup Yu 14
" Herrings—Tao Pak 14
" Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu 14
" Inbrus—Wong Fa Yu 14
" Inbrus—Wu Yu 14
" Lobsters—Lung Ha 14
" Mackerel—Chi Yu 14
" Monk Fish—Mon Yu 14
" Mullet—Chai Yu 14
" Oysters—Sung Hoi 14
" Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu 14
" Perch—Tao Loo 14
" Pike—Fa Paw Poong 14
" Placod—Pao Yu 14
" Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong 14
" Pomfret, White—Pak Chong 14
" Prawns—Ming Ha 14

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL BUREAU.

[illegible]

Intimation.

THE HONGKONG FROZEN FOOD SUPPLY.

THE following are in Stock:

AUSTRALIAN BEEF, MUTTON,
LAMB, PORK.
DAIRY FARM FED-PORK.

Australian Hares \$1.40 each.
do Rabbits 0.65 "
do Sheep Tongues 0.20 "
do Sheep Kidneys 0.05 "
do Frits Sausages 0.65 per lb.
Own Make Sausages (made from
Australian Meats) 0.25 "
Australian Oysters, in bottles of \$1.25 & \$2.50
24 and 5 doz. per bottle.
American Oysters, large size \$1.50 per tin
Ham, Australian 0.60 per lb.
Ham, Best York 0.70 "
(1 cts. extra per lb. for Ham il cut).
Bacon, Best Wiltshire 0.70 "
Australian Lemons 62 cts. & 48
Pigeons \$0.25 each
Ducks 0.65 "
Geese 1.50 "
Fish, Australian Smoked Mullet 0.60 per lb.
do do Schnapper 0.65 "
Canned Meat Extract, 2 oz. 0.70 per pot.
do do 1.25 "

When ordering please note the following instructions:—
Orders required to be filled in the Early Morning should be sent in before 3.30 P.M. the previous day.
Orders for Noon should be sent in by 8.00 A.M. the same day.
Orders for 3.30 P.M. should be sent in by Noon the same day.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. [988]

Mails.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, INDIA, ADEN,
DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MAR-
SEILLES, LONDON,
HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "CALEDONNIEN."

Captain Gregor, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 17th
October, at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the
Australian line s.s. *Australien* bound for Mar-
seilles via Bombay and Aden.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—
S.S. *OCCEANIE* 11th October.
S.S. *SALAZIE* 14th November.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1905. [7]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.
BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA,
VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing
<i>Shawmut</i>	9,600	E. V. Roberts	19th Oct.
<i>Hyades</i>	3,753	Geo. Wright	11th Nov.
<i>Trimont</i>	9,600	T. W. Garlick	24th Nov.
<i>Lyra</i>	4,417	G. V. Williams	9th Dec.
<i>Pleides</i>	3,753	F. G. Furlington	29th Dec.

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Trimont*
are fitted with very superior accommodation
for first and second class passengers. The
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness
at sea. Electric fan in each room.
Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo
carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 4th October, 1905. [8]

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

FOR

REQUISITES.

EASTMAN'S

&c., &c., &c.

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1905.

Mail.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship
"NUBIA,"
Captain F. J. Fox, commanding His Majesty's
44th, will be despatched from this for
MARSEILLES and LONDON DIRECT via
COLOMBO, on SATURDAY, the 7th October,
Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the
above ports.

Parcels will be received at this Office until
4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents of
Value n. all Packages are required.
For further Particulars, apply to
L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendant,
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1905. [12]

To Let.

SHOP TO LET

IN
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HALF THE PREMISES at present occu-
pied by the ROBINSON PIANO CO.,
possession November 1st.

For Particulars, apply to—
W. BREWER & Co.,
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1905. [921]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

"FOREST LODGE," Caine Road.
Apply to—
H. N. MODY.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1905. [527]

TO LET.

N. O. 4. OLD BAILEY.
Apply to—
ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co.,
45, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1905. [983]

TO LET.

N. O. 15. KNUTSFORD TERRACE,
KOWLOON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1905. [900]

TO LET.

A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, at
present in occupation of the Steam
Laundry Co., Ltd.
No. 1, RIFON TERRACE.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing
Polo Ground.
OFFICES in course of erection, CON-
NAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).
GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [169]

TO LET.

N. O. 3. MACDONNELL ROAD.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [755]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy
Town.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [692]

TO LET.

No. 15, PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.
BEAUTIFULLY situated. Six Fine Large
Rooms also Bath Rooms and Fine
Verandah. Spacious Gardens attached.
Apply to—
A. A. DA ROZA,
20, Connaught Road.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1905. [934]

TO LET.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, Two, in
Garden Road, near the Ferry, with Fine
Bright and Airy Rooms. GAS and ELECTRIC
BELLS laid on. Commanding fine view of the
Harbour.
Rents very moderate.
Apply to—
H. RUTTONJEE,
No. 5, D'Aguiar Street,
37 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1905. [627]

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon. Later alterations given at the "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	REMARKS AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,000,000 \$8,500,000 \$250,000 }	\$1,702,728	{ £1 15/- @ exchange 1/100 = \$18.66 67 for first half-year 1905	5 1/2	{ \$100 buyers London 5/4 \$18 buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£7 1/2	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	5 1/2	\$18 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,400,000 \$1,379,391 }	\$150,494	\$17 for 1903	5 1/2	\$200
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	{ \$950,000 \$919,999 \$25,000 }	Nil.	\$44 for year ended 30.1.1904	5 1/2	180 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 217,119	Interim of 7/6 1904	8 1/2	Tls. 24 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,800,000 \$1,779,719 \$20,281 }	\$2,078,997	\$35 for 1903	4 1/2	\$260 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$950,000 \$50,000 }	\$426,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	8 1/2	\$174
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$2,000,000 \$1,918,933 \$81,067 }	\$329,047	\$0 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903	8 1/2	\$174 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,200,000 \$1,100,000 \$100,000 }	\$360,372	\$94 for 1903	10 1/2	\$140 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$5,000 \$261,638 \$266,638 }	\$8,832	\$1 for 1904	11 1/2	\$18 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$250,000 \$240,000 \$10,000 }	Nil.	\$34 for year ended 30.6.1905	10 1/2	\$30
Hongkong, Canton & Maran Steamship Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,200,000 \$1,154,376 \$45,624 }	\$80.4	\$1 for first half-year 1905	7 1/2	\$17
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited ..	100,000	£10	£10	{ £1,000,000 £919,999 £80,001 }	£4,435	12/- @ 1/100 = \$6.25 for 1904	6 1/2	\$95 sellers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 25,000 Tls. 24,000 Tls. 1,000 }	Tls. 43,763	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	8 1/2	Tls. 59 sales
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited ..	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £919,999 £80,001 }	£8,852	Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for 1904	4 1/2	\$53 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$100,000 \$94,116 \$5,884 }	\$929	{ \$1.80 for year ending 30.4.1905	5 1/2	\$53 sellers
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	100	100	{ \$400,000 \$379,719 \$20,281 }	\$11,231	\$10 for 1904	7 1/2	\$142 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 140,000 Tls. 10,000 }	Tls. 4,333	Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905	15 1/2	Tls. 39
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$450,000 \$419,999 \$30,001 }	\$42,812	Interim of \$10 for 1905	10 1/2	\$230
Luen Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$700,000 \$619,999 \$80,001 }	\$85,987	\$5 for 1897	3 1/2	\$15 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 91,999 Tls. 8,001 }	Tls. 1,635	Tls. 24 for year ending 30.9.04	3 1/2	Tls. 28 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £919,999 £80,001 }	£7,820	Interim of 1/- (No. 4)	...	Tls. 9 buyers
Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited ..	500,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	{ G. \$5,000,000 G. \$4,619,999 G. \$380,001 }	G. \$672,093	Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5) ..	...	G. \$17
Paoh Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	50,000	£1	£1	{ £500,000 £461,999 £38,001 }	£8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 4 cents	...	\$4
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Farnham (S. C.) Royal & Co., Limited	15,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 919,999 Tls. 80,001 }	Tls. 34,924	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 13 for 1904/5 ..	9 1/2	Tls. 150 buyers
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	12,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$300,000 \$279,999 \$20,001 }	\$8,577	\$3.75 for 1904 on old capital	7 1/2	\$37
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. ..	40,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$2,000,000 \$1,819,999 \$180,001 }	\$20,422	Interim of \$24 for 1905	4 1/2	\$104
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$500,000 \$479,999 \$20,001 }	\$501,332	\$6 for first half-year 1904	7 1/2	\$186
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	6,000	\$68	\$68	{ \$408,000 \$387,999 \$20,001 }	\$489	\$14 for 1903	7 1/2	\$17 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 3,200,000 Tls. 2,919,999 Tls. 280,001 }	Tls. 10,711	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	6 1/2	Tls. 187 buyers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 250,000 Tls. 239,999 Tls. 10,001 }	Tls. 2,762	Tls. 18 for 1904	9 1/2	Tls. 192 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	10,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$250,000 \$239,999 \$10,001 }	\$9,028	\$24 for year ended 30.6.1905	9 1/2	\$28 buyers
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 91,999 Tls. 8,001 }	Tls. 806	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 9	4 1/2	Tls. 135
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$90,000 \$81,999 \$8,001 }	\$1,502	Final of 60 cents making \$1.50 for 1904 ..	12 1/2	\$15
Do. (Founders)	123	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,845 \$1,719 \$126 }	\$1,502	None	...	\$100
Do. (New Issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$360,000 \$339,999 \$20,001 }	\$10,126	Preferential of 7 per cent for 1904	7 1/2	\$7
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	42,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$2,100,000 \$1,919,999 \$180,001 }	\$21,087	\$5 for first half-year 1905	6 1/2	\$147 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ..	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$5,000,000 \$4,619,999 \$380,001 }	\$47,875	Interim of \$34 for 1905	5 1/2	\$127
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ Tls. 225,000 Tls. 209,999 Tls. 15,001 }	Tls. 7,202	Tls. 24 for the year ending 31.3.1905	14 1/2	Tls. 18 sales
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$200,000 \$189,999 \$10,001 }	\$19,958	Interim of \$4	...	\$105
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ..	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,319,999 \$180,001 }	\$15,958	90 cents for 1904	7 1/2	\$124 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$300,000 \$279,999 \$20,001 }	\$377	\$3 for 1904	7 1/2	\$40 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	12,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 600,000 Tls. 579,999 Tls. 20,001 }	Tls. 40,666	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 1/2	Tls. 122 sellers
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 70,000 Tls. 67,999 Tls. 2,001 }	Tls. 670	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	12 1/2	Tls. 45
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,726	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 772,600 Tls. 739,999 Tls. 32,601 }	Tls. 725	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905	6 1/2	Tls. 115
Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited ..	3,764	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ Tls. 94,100 Tls. 89,999 Tls. 4,101 }	Tls. 5,150	None	...	Tls. 12
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$625,000 \$579,999 \$45,001 }	\$5,247	Interim of \$14 for 1905	6 1/2	\$55
COTTON MILLS.								
Fwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. ..	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 750,000 Tls. 719,999 Tls. 30,001 }	Tls. 12,844	Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903	7 1/2	Tls. 33 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,250,000 \$1,169,999 \$80,001 }	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	7 1/2	\$148 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 750,000 Tls. 719,999 Tls. 30,001 }	Tls. 13,639	Interim of 3 1/2 a/c 1898	...	Tls. 44 buyers
Laou-kuang-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 800,000 Tls. 759,999 Tls. 40,001 }	Tls. 10,000	Interim of 4 1/2 a/c 1898	...	Tls. 50 buyers
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 3,500,000 Tls. 3,259,999 Tls. 240,001 }	Tls. 22,050	4 1/2 for 1897	...	Tls. 200 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$400,000 \$359,999 \$40,001 }	\$770	1 1/3 per share for 1904	9 1/2	\$105
T. L. S. Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	5,504	12/6	12/6	{ £314 £300,000 £13,600 }	\$1,182	\$5 for 1904	8 1/2	\$50
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$120,000 \$109,999 \$10,001 }	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	8 1/2	\$14
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 200,000 Tls. 189,999 Tls. 10,001 }	Tls. 718	Interim of Tls. 5 for 1905	8 1/2	Tls. 778 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 \$459,999 \$40,001 }	\$3,739	None	...	\$100
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$919,999 \$80,001 }	\$1,581	80 cents for 1904	9 1/2	\$100 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$74	\$6	{ \$1,850,000 \$1,779,999 \$70,001 }	\$25,849	\$12 for year ending 31.7.1905	9 1/2	\$172
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,319,999 \$180,001 }	\$95,054	\$2 for 1904	7 1/2	\$28
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$420,000 \$389,999 \$30,001 }	\$7,551	Final of \$14 making \$24	9 1/2	\$27
Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	{ £70,000 £64,999 £5,001 }	£8,188	£1 div. and 2/- bonus for 1904	7 1/2	\$175 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	30,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$300,000 \$279,999 \$20,001 }	\$2,151	{ \$10.00 for year ending 30.4.1905	6 1/2	\$122 buyers
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	{ \$125,000 \$119,999 \$5,001 }	\$2,796	\$15 for year ending 30.11.1904	7 1/2	\$295 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	125	125	{ \$625,000 \$579,999 \$45,001 }	\$5,356	Interim of \$4 for 1905	7 1/2	\$272 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$500,000 \$459,999 \$40,001 }	\$11,137	\$10 for 1904	12 1/2	\$14 sellers
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$150,000 \$139,999 \$10,001 }	\$399	Final of \$9 making \$14 for 1904	9 1/2	\$145 buyers
Lane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai) ..	2,500	\$100	\$100	{ \$250,000 \$239,999 \$10,001 }	\$1,584	3rd quarterly of Tls. 24, paid 15.0.05 mak- ing so far Tls. 15 for 1905	...	Tls. 250 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	{ Tls. 25,000 Tls. 24,465 Tls. 535 }	Tls. 35,849	Tls. 5 for 1905	...	Tls. 25
Mondon, (E. L.) Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 350,000 Tls. 319,999 Tls. 30,001 }	Dr. Tls. 117,638	First year	...	\$8
Philippine Company, Limited	175,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$8,750,000 Tls. 145,000 Tls. 108,172 }	Dr. \$5,537	None	...	\$20
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 145,000 Tls. 108,172 Tls. 36,828 }	Tls. 8,011	Interim of Tls. 34 for 1905	7 1/2	Tls. 123 sales
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 800,000 Tls. 759,999 Tls. 40,001 }	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 6 for 1904	7 1/2	Tls. 80 sellers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 270,000 Tls. 259,999 Tls. 10,001 }	Tls. 6,968	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	7 1/2	Tls. 150 sellers
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 450,000 Tls. 419,999 Tls. 30,001 }	Tls. 1,247	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 9	13 1/2	Tls. 68
- Shanghai-Sum-Tra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 600,000 Tls. 579,999 Tls. 20,001 }	Tls. 17,220	Interim of 15/- for 1905	4 1/2	Tls. 440 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	7,300	£20	£20	{ Tls. 146,000 Tls. 139,999 Tls. 6,001 }	Dr. \$5,068	None	...	\$20
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 \$139,999 \$10,001 }	\$3,444	50 cents for year ended 31.3.04	7 1/2	\$15
Stream Laundry Company, Limited	15,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$75,000 \$69,999 \$5,001 }	\$1,000	\$5 for 1905	...	\$150
Straits Ice Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 200,000 Tls. 189,999 Tls. 10,001 }	Tls. 1,012	Final of Tls. 41 making Tls. 54 for 1905 ..	7 1/2	Tls. 150
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 200,000 Tls. 189,999 Tls. 10,001 }	Tls. 1,012	{ 80 cents for year ended 31.3.1905	10 1/2	\$20 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	\$10	\$4	{ \$90,000 \$85,000 \$5,000 }	\$551	{ \$19.80 for year ended 31.3.1905	7 1/2	\$198 buyers
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000 \$950 \$50 }	\$600	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1904	...	\$198 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$900,000 \$850,000 \$50,000 }	\$600	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1904	...	\$198 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$150,000 \$145,000 \$5,000 }	\$676	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1904	...	\$198 buyers